THE Boston-Gazette, AND COUNTRY JOURNAL.

No. 980.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, January 17, 1774.

NEDHAM'S REMEMB'RANCER, No. V.

Meet it is, I here set down,
That one may *smile*, & *smile*, and be A VILLAIN:
——And with this visage sugar o'er
THE DEVIL HIMSELF. SHAKESPEARE.

SUBTERFUGE and evasion are the true characteristics of a *little* mind;—and so are fallhood and cowardice. Such artifices are but temporary expedients which great souls scorn to use: like base coin they may pass currently with the ignorant and incautious for a short time, but the cheat is soon discovered; and the imposter is punished and remains infamous for life. Thus he who practices the low arts of political cunning will in the end be detected and sink into contempt, unless his crimes and his station consign him to an *exemplary* punishment and everlasting infamy.

His excellency, in his message to the house of representatives of the 9th of June, affirms that "there is *not one passage* in them (his letters then lying on the speaker's table) which was ever *intended to reflect* the particular *constitution of this government* as derived from the charter."

If his excellency had in contemplation the alteration of our form of government, and committed his sentiments to writing with a view to their being used in derogation of our liberties or annihilation of our charter; I should not be surprized to find *an ambiguity of expression with a plainess of meaning*: he would be too explicit for *his confident* to misunderstand his design, yet would retain a *characteristic* phraseology, which might stand him in stead in case his plan did not take, or his correspondent did not *keep the secret*.

But the most wary knaves, when they enter into deep plots and perplex themselves with many plans, have their conduct attended with certain circumstances which seldom or ever fail to betray their guilt. And even where they have the exquisite caution to use an *intermediate instrument* for the purpose of self-concealment, the connexion between the *master-workman* and *the tool* is commonly discovered, by some *unlucky* accident which subtlety did not provide against.

But to return to his excellency, for whom I am in pain. He explicitly declares to his correspondent, that "there MUST BE an abridgment of what are called ENGLISH *liberties*."

Now I know of no liberties, emphatically called *English*, but what are as dear, if not more so, than any derived from our charter. Hence I suppose his excellency would not thank any one for *an endeavour to save his veracity*, by suggesting that he designed an excision of those liberties, which are peculiar to us as *Englishmen*, and not the abridgment of those that are recognized by *our provincial charter*. This would be to wreck him on Charybdis in order to deliver him from Scylla.—But, alas! what other subterfuge remains? Neither his excellency or his friends will say, that he did not "*intend to reflect*" those subjects to which his reasonings were applied; and to which his words and the whole scope of his correspondence had a direct and plain tendency. Till, therefore, the above expedient—(poor indeed)—is adopted, or his excellency can show "*an abridgment* of what are called *English liberties*," which does *not* "*reflect* the particular *constitution of this government* as derived from charter," he must *stand self-recorded* not only odiously wicked, but despicably mean.—Was not the dye of conspiracy against a whole people sufficiently deep, without adding the stain of fallhood to the hateful hue?

But in order to determine the truth and sincerity of the preceeding message to the house, let us proceed with our considerations.

In the letter of the 20th of January 1769, Mr. Hutchinson says to his correspondent, that *it is most certain that marks* of PARLIAMENTARY *resentment will be placed somewhere*, and affirms that IT OUGHT TO BE *on the* PROVINCE IN GENERAL *or particular persons*. Now I have no doubt that if this resentment had extended to THE TAKING OFF those *particular persons* (which mode his brother Oliver more explicitly pointed out) it had gratified the sanguine appetite of his excellency. But when the writer talks of *parliamentary resentment to the province in general* (and this after so much resentment had been shown as to send troops) I have no doubt, that he had "respect" to the "charter of this government," and that he had a more immediate reference to it's annihilation or *abridgment*, by an express act of parliament to that purpose. I am satisfied this was meant, because he soon after proceeds, "but if no measures (that is of parliament) shall have been taken to secure this *dependance*, (of this colony) or NOTHING MORE than some DECLARATORY acts or resolves, *it is all over with us*." And I am still more confirmed in this opinion, because with his peculiar hypocrisy he in the same letter soon after adds, "I never think of the measures *necessary* for the peace and good order of the colonies without pain:"—and then subjoins with his characteristic grace, "I wish the good of THE COLONY when I wish to see SOME FARTHER RESTRAINT OF LIBERTY, rather than the connexion with the parent state should be broken." Now I should be glad to know what parliamentary measures could be taken *to secure our dependance* as a province without injury to our charter? I should be equally glad to be informed what additional *restraint of liberty* would prevent the breach of the before-mentioned connexion; or rather what *new restraint* would not dissolve it? And what *farther restraint of our liberties* could be effected, and especially by a parliamentary interposition, that would not capitally "*respect our constitution of government*," and destroy our "charter"?—Surely his excellency's *genius* failed him when he penned his message.

But I have not done with the matter yet. The manner in which his excellency and his advocates have endeavoured to *illude* the imputation of a design to subvert our constitution, shows that the guilt of the attempt is apparent. I have in a former number sufficiently intimated, that union of conduct and criminality which took place with the clan of our public enemies. I shall now take occasion to give one specimen (among many) which evinces the justness of my opinion.

It is worthy of notice, that there appears but 24 days difference in the date of the preceeding letter of Mr. Hutchinson, and one from his brother Oliver, which contains a most PREMEDITATED PLAN TO ALTER OUR CONSTITUTION AND ANNIHILATE THE CHARTER. It is far from being certain, that even that time intervened between the periods of the writing those letters: but be that as it may, whoever attends to the purport and expressions of both of them will have little doubt, that they were wrote in close concert, by parties who imbibed each others sentiments by an intimate communion upon the subject, if in fact they were not wrote by the same hand.

Mr. Hutchinson begins his letter to Mr. Whately with an acknowledgment of "very great obligations by a full and clear *account of proceedings in parliament*;" and Mr. Oliver informs the same gentleman that "the lieutenant governor (H.) had communicated to him the letter (of Mr. Whately) containing *an account of the debates in parliament*." Hutchinson "*expects* to be in suspence for three or four weeks, and then to hear "our *fate*," and Oliver "soon *expects* their decision, on American affairs."

Mr. Oliver writes "I have very lately had occasion to know, that be the *determination* of "*parliament* what it will, it is the determination "of some to agree to no terms that shall *remove* "*us from* OUR OLD FOUNDATION." Here is a plain intimation that it was then a matter of consideration with the members of that august body to *alter the foundation* of *this government*; and here is a key to what his colleague Mr. Hutchinson means by "marks of resentment the *parliament* will show to the *province in general*," and confirms my preceeding observation that he intended his "abridgment of English liberties" through the instrumentality of king, lords & commons.

Mr. Oliver directly after mentioning the above resolution to stand on the *old foundation*, immediately adds, "this confirms me in opinion, that if there be *no way* to TAKE OFF the original incendiaries, they will continue to instill their poison into the minds of the people." And his brother (Hutchinson) in league with him against the *community* and *individuals*, gives his sanction as we have before noticed, that *marks of resentment* OUGHT TO BE on the province in general or PARTICULAR PERSONS. The one adhering to his old *cunning*, is not explicit who those *particular persons are*, but from the words of the other, we may easily collect, they were those who wisely *determined not to be removed from their old foundation*.

His Excellency after expressing his "doubt whether it is *possible* to *project* a system of government in which a colony 3000 miles distant from "the parent state shall enjoy all the liberty of the "parent state," adds "I am certain *I have seen no* "*such projection*." Now let the reader judge, where the mighty difficulty, nay *impossibility* of such a project for the government of a Colony, without a dimunition of the liberties enjoyed by the mother-country, was not sent forward in order to make way for the favorable reception of a *joint projection* of this kind, which in a few days was to be forwarded under the signature of Andrew Oliver. A project which to be sure most notably *abridg'd* those *English* liberties enjoyed by the parent state; and which *an Englishman* needed some preparation in order to receive without horror, and which he never could read without curfing the projector. The plan transmitted, treated deliberately of proposed "alterations in the charters of the Colonies," and what is called "a reform of them."

Hutchinson begs "*pardon* for his *excursion*," and Oliver *apologizes* for what he affects to call "his *reveries*"; in which there is kept up that similarity of expression and sentiment which runs thro' both the letters; and so characteristically marks them, that few will doubt, they were the work of the same hand; and none will hesitate to pronounce them the *joint project* of two public conspirators against the rights and liberties, the happiness and peace of their native country.

(d) MARCHMONT NEDHAM.

[*To be continued.*] pa. 440

AT a legal Meeting of the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Town of MEDWAY, *on the 27th of* December, 1773.

THE Tea being well informed, That the East-India Company, in England, are by virtue and approbation of an Act of the British Parliament exporting their Teas to America, subject to Duties payable on its being landed, for the express Purpose of raising a Revenue in America, for the Support of Civil Government, &c. Therefore in Order to prevent the many Evils consequent upon the Success of this alarming and subtle Attempt of Inslaving of us; the Town upon due Deliberation unanimously came into the following Resolves, viz. (b)

1. That the Act of the British Parliament impesing a Duty on Tea payable in America, for the express Purpose of raising a Revenue, is in our Opinion, not only Unconstitutional, but its Consequences tends directly to involve us in Slavery, and therefore is an unreasonable and grievous Burden. (a)

2. That the late Measures of the East-India Company in sending to these Colonies their Tea loaded with a Duty for raising a Revenue from America, as well as all those Employed by them, speak out their Intentions to involve and ruin us, and therefore deserve to be called and treated no better than Enemies to America, and are intitled to our highest Contempt, and every signal mark of Resentment.

3. That there is nothing in the Votes and Proceedings of the Town of Boston, at their several late legal Meetings on this alarming Occasion, but what we apprehend is Constitutional and Rational, yea, truly Generous and Just, and therefore the noble Inhabitants thereof, are highly honour'd and respected by this Town, for their great firmness in Support of, and earnest and expensive Contending for the general Liberty of America.

4. That we are willing on all proper Occasions, in Conjunction with our oppressed American Brethren, to exert ourselves according to our Ability and opportunity, in the Support and Defence of our Constitutional Rights, Liberties and Privileges, and that we will vigorously oppose, and if possible, frustrate the present, and every

(d) See the Marginal Notes in the Letters, for the references & remarks.

(b) See Index page 735, Vol. I.

(c) See under Towns, in Index.

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a See pa. 428. b See pa. 306. c See Letters, pa. 1144, 45. d See Charter, pa. 1077, vol. 2. e See pa. 1157 —— See pa. 1156. f See Journ. pa. 1169. g See annual Accts of Troops, pa. 262 — 297, Vol. 2. h See pa. 425. i See pa. 1171. (1) Hutchinson (2) Pa. 1173 (a) See Index under Sea.

ther Design, that shall appear to us to be subversive of The Constitutional Rights and Liberties of America.

5. That if any Head of a Family in this Town shall buy any Tea or Permit any to be used and Consumed in his Family while subject to Duties, for the Purposes and payable as aforesaid, ought to be viewed as an Enemy to the Country, and will be treated with Disrespect, by this Town.

6. That the Select Men of this Town for the Time being are directed and desired to withhold and forbare their approbation for Innholders and Retailers of strong Liquors in this Town, from all such Persons that shall buy, use and consume any Tea in their Houses, while subject to Duties for the Purposes and payable as aforesaid.

7. That the Committee of Correspondence of this Town be favoured with an Attested Copy from the Town-Clerk, of this Day's Resolves, and that they be directed to forward the same to the Committee of Correspondence at Boston. True Copy,

Attest, ELIJAH CLARK, Town Clerk.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

IT is proper that the whole American publick should be made acquainted with the circumstances attending the East-India Company's Tea, ship'd on board Capt. Loring's vessel, which was cast on shore on Cape Cod; and the the situation the tea is now in. The vessel belonged to *Richard Clarke* and sons, three of the consignees. Soon after they had heard that she was wrecked, one of the sons went down to the Cape to take care of the cargo. There he procured two Vessels to bring up the cargo, exclusive of the tea, but no one cared to be concern'd in receiving the detested article, till a Salem fishing Schooner arriv'd, the skipper of which, one COOK, was prevail'd upon by young *Clarke* to bring it to Castle William, which is situate on an Island a league from this town. The schooner laid several days under the protection of the Castle before the tea was landed. It now lies, as we are told, in the barracks. Whether it was landed by order of the Governor or of Col. Lasley, it was undoubtedly done *at the request* of the Consignees. They had petition'd the Governor and Council before either of the tea ships arriv'd, praying that "measures might be directed to for the *landing* and securing the teas until they could be at liberty openly and safely to dispose of the same, or until they could receive directions from their constituents". But this petition was rejected by the Council: they wisely observing upon it, that "the duty on the tea would become payable & must be paid or secured to be paid *on its being landed*; and should they direct or advise to any measure for landing it, they would of course advise to a measure for procuring the payment of the duty, and therefore be advising to a measure inconsistent with the declared sentiments of both houses in the last Winter session of the General Court, which they apprehended to be altogether inexpedient and improper".—It is given out by some of the relations of the Consignees, that after the vessel was wreck'd, the dutied article became the sole charge of the Custom house officers, and they had nothing to do with it. If so, why did they not leave it to the care of those officers, at the Cape? Why did young *Clarke* take so much pains to provide a vessel to bring up the tea *in particular*; unless it was, that agreable to their original design, it might "be landed and secured at the Castle until they could be at liberty openly and safely to dispose of the same"? It was their own act; the officers of the Customs did not concern themselves in the tea while it was at Cape Cod. Young *Clarke*, no doubt by the joint direction of the Consignees, procured its freight. It appears by all their conduct, that having themselves design'd and effected its landing, they would now, by a piece of low cunning, shift the odium of it on the Custom house officers; and one of those officers, who has heretofore fled from the displeasure of *his own* countrymen, in a distant part of this province, it is said, is so simple as to be willing to bear the odium and take the risque of it. The Consignees, by this last act, have, in the general opinion, *filled up the measure*, &c. The same watchfulness will be kept upon this tea, as was formerly on the accursed stamped papers, which were also lodg'd in the Castle: both being sent here with the same design. The obstinacy of our consignees has exceeded that of the STAMP-MASTERS; for they resigned their appointments, which the others did not do, but have resisted the solicitations of their countrymen to the very last. The *Stamp-Masters* by their resignation made some atonement for their wickedness in suffering themselves to be made the instruments of carrying into effect a former parliamentary revenue act, for the sake of filthy lucre; and they have since lived quietly tho' neglected: But what power have these men left to themselves to make the least atonement to their injured country, for the indefatigable pains they have taken, with the same avaricious motives effectually to aid a corrupt and abandon'd administration, in carrying into effect a measure *totally* unconstitutional, unjust and destructive, and therefore equally odious and abhorrent to a wise, spirited and free people.

R. S.

To Mr. HUTCHINSON.

TO commend Virtue, and to detest and oppose Vice is the Perogative of every human Being, as thereby the Happiness of Society may be advanced; by the former in exciting to a Continuance and increase of it, and by the latter often in its restraint in some Degree at least: Suffer me then, Sir, to make a few Observations, referring them to you and others for a particular Application.

When the chief Magistrate administers his high Office for the Happiness of Society for which he was instituted by the Laws of God and Man, he justly has not only these Laws, but the highest Esteem and Regard of his Fellow-Men for his Security: On the contrary, when he prostitutes it to selfish Views, to accomplish which he becomes the Tool of wicked Men to enslave a People, he justly exposes himself to the Reproach of Mankind, is obnoxious to the Laws of God, and to those of Man were they not unrighteously executed, and therefore to be detested and opposed as having no Authority but the Submission of the People, which would be degrading themselves below the Brute Creation. Absolute and unlimited Submission is to be expected & required from them whose Nature is adapted only for that purpose: But mankind were design'd for an exalted and extensive Sphere; endow'd with an inestimable Variety of natural Rights, to enter into Society, all the Laws of which arise from Freedom of Choice and Determination, and under the Direction of the distinguishing Characteristick of their Nature, Reason and Understanding; the Result of which is to submit only to the Laws consented to for the Security of these natural Rights, and for the Happiness of Society which depends upon them. So that a proper Sense of the Dignity and Felicity of human Nature must excite Men when deprived of any of them, especially so essential a one as their Property, to appeal to the Laws of God & Nature, upon which those Laws were grafted that are executing for the Means of Slavery and Misery, when they were design'd to make Men free, and consequently happy, and not suffer such an infamous Tool to live: The Reverse of this is not Humanity, its the highest Act of Injustice to themselves and Posterity, as well as offensive to that Being who gave them Powers and Faculties to know and enjoy the Rights granted to them, for which they can rejoice in Existence as a Privilege, and which he has made it their Duty to support and defend, and to recover when wrested from them. Therefore such an unfaithful & unrighteous Magistrate cannot be treated with Severity equal to his Deserts; and it must be the Wish of all good Men, that if his own Reflections have not proved like a faithful Glass to give him back his own Image, thereby reducing him to such Distraction as *really to cut his own Throat*, that any one of the injured Community would do it for him, or that *some Shot* that should not prove Random, might take from the World (if God should not immediately in his ordinary Providence) such a Traitor and Rebel to the Laws of God and Man. Nor is it unreasonable to expect this might be the Case, for Man is often the Instrument in executing the Purposes of Heaven for the Punishment of Man.

Whether you Sir, are the amiable or abandon'd Character described, I leave to your own Conscience and Ninety-nine in a Hundred of the good People of this Province to determine.

In either Character that may be justly attributed to you, I hope you will experience the just Reward.

Milton, January 1774. FELTON.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

Please to give the following a Place in your next.

NEVER since the first Settlement of this Country did there prevail so universal an Union in Sentiment as at this Time amongst its Inhabitants; and ill befall the Man who attempts to break it; they seem determined to oppose every attempt to tax us without our Consent; this general Resolution, like a Family Resemblance, proves our Descent from the same Stock; but as in Families there are distinguishing Features peculiar to each Individual, so amongst us, at this trying Time, there are different Opinions about the Mode of opposing. Some think putting a Stop to the Sale of dutied Tea sufficient; many think it necessary to put a Stop to the Sale and Use of all India Tea; aiming at the same Point, we will not quarrel about the Means of effecting our Purpose? Many Towns in this Province have determined to drop the Use of all India Teas. The Towns of Lexington and Charlestown have proceeded a Step further; they have, according to the True Whig in the last Evening-Post, burnt the Tea they had on Hand. This, after a sneering Remark, on the mighty Quantity each of these Towns have sacrificed, is what they undoubtedly think the general Good, is by him called a very ill-judged and ridiculous Scheme.—I beg Leave to set this Matter in a true Light. The Dealers in Tea of that Town, at a general Meeting, determined to destroy the Tea they had by them, and bear the Loss equally amongst themselves. The Town at a very full Meeting a few Days after, generously voted to pay for whatever might be destroyed, and that those Inhabitants who were not Dealers in Tea, and chose not to have their Tea lay dead by them, might have an Opportunity of disposing of it, a Committee was appointed to collect all the Tea from all the Inhabitants; no Compulsion was used; the Town-Cryer went about; those who had a Mind to part with their Tea, knew where to carry it, and be sure of their pay; those who had a Mind to keep it by them, were left at Liberty; the Town relying on their Honor, that it should be neither sold nor used. What was there so very ill-judged or ridiculous in this Scheme? Let me through the Channel of your Paper, propose to the public Consideration, the following Questions. Is it practicable to continue the Use and Sale of any India Tea amongst us, without the greatest Risque of consuming a considerable Quantity of dutied Tea, and by that Means assisting the Designs of our Enemies? If practicable, is it at Times are now circumstanted, prudent? The Subject is of the greatest Importance; and I wish some Gentlemen of Leisure and Ability, would coolly consider it, and favor the Public with their Sentiments. It seems the more necessary now, because the Dealers in Tea in the Town of Boston, having agreed amongst themselves, that from and after the 20th of January 1774, they will totally suspend the Sale of ALL TEAS, until the Sense and Determination of the Sea-Ports and other Towns can be known, with Respect to its total Expulsion, or until a Repeal of the Revenue Act takes Place. It becomes the Duty of every Town to let them know their Sense and Determination as soon as possible. A proper Discussion of these Questions, may enable them to determine with greater Propriety.

PROBUS.

Joseph Coolidge,

At his Shop just above the Market, and directly opposite the Auction-Room in Cornhill, has just imported for Sale,

A Neat Assortment of GUNS,

compleat with Bayonets, Steel Rods and Swivels, a few neat Fowling Pieces, Pocket Pistols, Gun Locks, Violins, Fifes and Flutes, Cases with green and white Ivory Knives and Forks, Stag, Buck and Bone ditto, Pocket Books for Gentlemen and Ladies, Japan Trays and Waiters, neat Pinchbeck and black Shoe Buckles,

High Iron Scates,

Enamell'd Silver & Pinchbeck Watches, all Kinds of Goldsmiths and Jewellers Ware, with a Variety of Toys and Trinkets too many for an Advertisement.

N. B. CASH for old Gold and Silver Lace & Plate.

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

On THURSDAY next,

At THREE o'Clock in the Afternoon,

By PUBLICK AUCTION,

SUPERFINE middling and course Broad Cloths—Ratteens—Frizes—Half Thicks—Kerseys—Shalloons—Calimancoes—Irish Linnens—Checks—Mens and Womens Hose—Velveretts—Handkerchiefs—Case Knives and Forks—Inkhorns—Penknives, &c. &c.—Sundry Articles of Household—Wearing Apparel—Watches, &c. &c. &c. Thursday next, 3 o'Clock P. M.

New AUCTION-ROOM, Cornhill,

TO-MORROW MORNING,

At TEN o'Clock,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At *Greenleaf's* Auction-Room,

A Variety of English and Hard Ware Goods, amongst which are, a Number of middling and low-priced Broad Cloths of various Colours, Forest Cloths, Frizes, Duffils, Strouds, Kerseys, Plains, stamp and check Handkerchiefs, Book Muslin, Shalloon, Tammies, plain and figured Duroys, Velvets and Velverets, Stone Necklaces, Mouse-Traps, Brass Dividers, Springs for Bottles, Brass Locks for Doors, Till Locks, Marking Irons, Jack Chains, Curling and Pinching Tongs, Chest Hinges, Brass Wire, Desk Locks, single Rein Bitts, Shoe Tacks, Brass Chimney Hooks, Girth Buckles, Steel Spring Snuffers, Powder Flasks, Metal Spoons, Silver Handle Knives and Forks, Bone and Buck ditto, Scalping, Butchers and Childrens Knives, Painters Patte do. Flesms in Cases, Black Lead Pencils, Hair Lines, Sleeve Buttons, &c. W. GREENLEAF, Auctioneer.

The sale will begin precisely at TEN o'Clock.

William Bant

Has to sell at his Store fronting Dock-Square,

A few Firkins of choice

PETERBOROUGH BUTTER,

That he can recommend for Family Use.

Also a large Assortment of Goods suitable for all Seasons, by Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Rate for Cash.

☞ A fine Assortment of Broad Cloths.

TO-MORROW at *Twelve* o'Clock,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the Premises, in Milton, all the Real Estate of Mr. *Andrew McKeefe*, deceased, which was Notified to be Sold the 10th Instant, by Order of Court, viz.

THE old SNUF MILL, with a Lot of LAND adjoining, 80 by 22 Feet, the said Mill has a Stack of Chimnies, which at a small Expence may be fitted for a Dwelling-House, to carry on the Snuff or any other Mill Business; said Mill is intitled to one half of Harris's Right to the Stream of Neponset River; also, a Pair of Mill-Stones fitted for to Grind Wheat, or any other Grain; likewise a small Lott of Land adjoining Mr. Ebenezer Vose's. R. GOULD, Auctioneer.

Muscongus Proprietary.

ALL Persons holding or claiming under the Ten Original Proprietors, are hereby notified, that their Committee's Meeting for the Sale of such of the Proprietor's Lands whose Taxes are yet unpaid, is further adjourned to THURSDAY the 17th Day of *February* next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the House of Colonel *Ingersoll's*, King-Street, *Boston*:—THE Committee flatter themselves that the several Delinquents cannot expect any further Indulgence by Adjournments, nothing will prevent so much of said Lands being then sold to the Highest Bidder, as will be sufficient to discharge said Taxes, but their being paid in, on or before said Day, unto *William Hunt*, Proprietor's Collector.

Boston, Jan. 6, 1774. WM. HUNT, Prop's Clerk.

TO BE SOLD VERY CHEAP

An exceeding genteel SLEY, made by Major *Paddock*. Enquire of him, or of the Printers.

To be sold for want of Employ.

A very likely Negro Man about 22 Years of Age, used to Farming House-Work & taking Care of Horses. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

A Woman with a good Breast of Milk would be glad to go into a Gentleman's Family to Suckle. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

Meſſieurs EDES and GILL,

WHEN we conſider the notable exploit of the collector of the cuſtoms at Charleſtown South Carolina, in ſeizing the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S tea, at the expiration of twenty days after its arrival there, we are confirm'd in our opinion, that after the tea conſignees, the officers of the cuſtoms and the governor of the province had laid effectual bars in the way of returning the ſhips which arriv'd here with the deteſtable cargo, the ſame ſtep would have been taken if the tea had not been deſtroyed before the twenty days after its arrival had expired. The conſequence of this would in all probability have been bloodſhed; for in the caſe ſuppoſed, the troops and ſhips of war which are ſtationed here for the odious purpoſe of aiding the crown officers in the execution of the Revenue-acts, might have been called upon, and the people were ſo united and determined againſt *the payment of the duty* on thoſe Teas, which muſt have taken place on its being landed, that no danger would have intimidated them from attempting to prevent it. The following truths, ſays the Penſylvania Farmer, ſhould be indelibly impreſs'd on our minds—*"that we cannot be* HAPPY *without being* FREE—that we cannot be free, *without being ſecure in our property*—that we cannot be ſecure in our property, *if without our conſent others may as by Right take it away*—*that Taxes impoſed upon us by parliament*, do thus take it away—*that duties laid for the ſole purpoſe of raiſing money*, are taxes—and that attempts to lay ſuch duties, SHOULD BE INSTANTLY OPPOSED." Have we not been oppoſing the revenue-acts by humble repeated petitions and remonſtrances to the throne? And have not our petitions and remonſtrances been diſregarded, frowned upon, and laid aſide? Did not the Merchants of New-York and Philadelphia, entirely, and thoſe of this and other Colonies in a great Meaſure, refrain from importing Teas from England, becauſe a duty was laid upon them for the purpoſe of raiſing money, or rather extorting a Revenue from us without our conſent?—This mode of oppoſition quick'ned the EAST-INDIA COMPANY (as it was expected it would) to intereſt themſelves for the repeal of the duty. The BRITISH adminiſtration, were reſolv'd that the duty ſhould not be repeal'd, and in order to pacify the company, procured an act of parliament to enable them to ſend their own tea to AMERICA, ſtill ſubject to the payment of the duty. The deſign of which, as the patriotic town of *Rowley* have expreſs'd it, was "to draw from the Americans an implicit acknowledgment of the authority of that parliament to impoſe a tax upon them without their conſent". And that town as well as others, have reſolv'd "that a determin'd and ſteady oppoſition unto their deſign is the duty of every American freeman". A manly and open oppoſition was made to the landing the tea when it arrived here, by the body of the people of this and the neighboring towns. The object of their endeavors was, not to deſtroy the Tea, but to have it return'd ſafe into the hands of the proprietors. Theſe endeavors were fruſtrated by the arts of our enemies, who had engaged, by their intereſt, to carry the meaſure through, and therefore their reputation as *influential men*, and probably the political exiſtence of ONE of them at leaſt, depended upon it. Nothing then remain'd, but to ſubmit to this "miniſterial plan of governing AMERICA", as the town of *Exeter* in the province of NEW-HAMPSHIRE have juſtly called it, and to which, they have reſolv'd that "a virtuous and ſteady oppoſition is abſolutely neceſſary to preſerve even *the ſhadow of Liberty*", or to deſtroy *that* property, for the preſervation of which ſo much pains had been taken. It was deſtroyed; and under ſuch circumſtances, who can gainſay upon any rational or moral principle, the declaration of the town of *Dedham* in their late Reſolves, that "whatever Blame may be incurred by it, muſt and will be imputed to thoſe who prevented their (the peoples) *upright intention*" from taking place. Upon the whole, the brave and virtuous Men, who with ſo much heroiſm have got us rid of this deteſtable Cargo, ſince our Conſignees would not ſuffer it to be done in a more eligible way, may value themſelves much upon the teſtimony of many in their favor; who are ready in the language of our brethren of Philadelphia, "to return them their thanks for their reſolution in deſtroying the Tea, rather than ſuffer it be landed." *I am, Your's,*

A COUNTRYMAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.

The following are the Particulars of the Proceedings of the Citizens of Philadelphia with Reſpect to Captain Ayres's Tea Ship. [After recapitulating in brief the Tranſactions of their former Meetings, they go on to ſay,] viz.

On Saturday evening laſt, an expreſs came up from Cheſter, to inform the town, that the tea ſhip, commanded by Captain AYRES, with her deteſted cargo, was arrived there, having followed another ſhip up the river ſo far.

The Committee met early the next morning, and being apprized of the arrival of Mr. Gilbert Barclay, the other conſignee, who came paſſenger in the ſhip, they immediately went in a body to requeſt his renunciation of the commiſſion. Mr. Barclay politely attended the Committee, at the firſt requeſt; and being made acquainted with the ſentiments of the city, and the danger to which the public liberties of AMERICA were expoſed by this meaſure, he, after expreſſing the peculiar hardſhip of his ſituation, alſo reſigned the commiſſion, in a manner which affected every one preſent.

The Committee then appointed three of their members to go to Cheſter, and two others to go to Glocester Point, in order to have the earlieſt opportunity of meeting Capt. AYRES, and repreſenting to him the ſenſe of the public, reſpecting his voyage and cargo. The Gentlemen, who had ſet out for Cheſter, receiving intelligence that the veſſel had weighed anchor about 12 o'Clock, and proceeded to town, returned. About two o'Clock ſhe appeared in ſight of Glocester Point, where a number of inhabitants from the town had aſſembled, with the Gentlemen from the Committee. As ſhe paſſed along, ſhe was hailed, and the Captain requeſted not to proceed farther, but to come on ſhore. This the Captain complied with, and was handed through a lane, made by the people, to the Gentlemen appointed to confer with him. They repreſented to him the general ſentiments, together with the danger and difficulties, that would attend his refuſal, to comply with the wiſhes of the inhabitants; and, finally, deſired him to proceed with them to town, where he would be more fully informed of the temper and reſolution of the people. He was accordingly accompanied to town by a number of perſons, where he was ſoon convinced of the truth and propriety of the repreſentations, which had been made to him—and agreed, that upon the deſire of the inhabitants being publickly expreſſed, he would conduct himſelf accordingly.—Some ſmall rudeneſs being offered to the Captain afterwards in the ſtreet by ſome boys, ſeveral gentlemen interpoſed, and ſuppreſſed it before he received the leaſt injury. Upon an hour's notice this morning, a public meeting was called, and the STATE HOUSE not being ſufficient to hold the numbers aſſembled, they adjourned into the Square. This meeting is allowed by all, to be the moſt reſpectable, both in the numbers and rank of thoſe who attended it, that has been known in this City. After a ſhort introduction, the Reſolutions inſerted in our laſt) were not only agreed to, but the public approbation teſtified in the warmeſt manner.

The whole Buſineſs was conducted with a Decorum and Order worthy the Importance of the Cauſe. Capt. AYRES being preſent at this Meeting, ſolemnly and publickly engaged, that he would literally comply with the Senſe of the City.

A proper Supply of Neceſſaries and freſh Proviſions being then procured, in about two Hours the Tea Ship weighed Anchor from Glocueſter Point, where ſhe lay, within Sight of the Town, and has proceeded, with her whole Cargo, on her Return to the EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

The Public think the Conduct of thoſe Gentlemen, whoſe Goods are returned on board the Tea Ship, ought not to paſs unnoticed, as they have, upon this Occaſion, generouſly ſacrificed their private Intereſt to the public Good.

Thus, this important Affair, in which there has been ſo glorious an Exertion of public Virtue and Spirit, has been brought to a happy Iſſue; by which the Force of a Law, ſo obſtinately perſiſted in, to the Prejudice of the national Commerce, for the Sake of the Principle on which it is founded (a Right of taxing the Americans without their Conſent) has been effectually broken—and the Foundation of American Liberty more deeply laid than ever.

WEDNESDAY, *Dec.* 28. The ground, which was covered by the people, on Monday laſt, in the State-Houſe ſquare, being meaſured, it was calculated by two different perſons, unknown to each other, that there were near 8000 people collected there; and many hundreds who were on their way, were diſappointed of reaching the place of meeting, before the buſineſs was over, owing to the ſhort notice that was given.

Yeſterday at three quarters of an hour after two o'Clock, Captain AYRES, of the Tea ſhip Polly, with Mr. Barclay, late one of the conſignees, left Arch-ſtreet wharf, on board a pilot boat (having been 46 hours in town) to follow the ſhip to Reedy-Iſland, & from thence tranſport the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S adventure to its *old reſting place*, in Leaden-Hall ſtreet, LONDON. They were attended to the wharf by a concourſe of people, who wiſhed them a good voyage.

From the New-York Journal *of January 6, 1774.*

To the PRINTER,

SIR, *New-York, Jan.* 3, 1774.

WE hear from Charles-Town, South Carolina, that the ſending back the tea ſhip, having been by accident or deſign, delayed till the expiration of the 20 days, after which by the act, the duties are to become payable, the tea was then ſeized by the Cuſtom-houſe Officers, and landed in their cuſtody. We have no circumſtantial account of the affair, nor by what means the patriotic deſigns, which, by our laſt accounts, were ſo warmly and unanimouſly purſued by the Carolinians, were defeated, nor what is likely to be the conſequences of landing the tea. It has been reported that a difference had ariſen between the merchants and the planters, and that through private animoſity, public duty was neglected. It is, however, conjectured, that both parties will recover their ſenſes before it be too late, and unite in ſupport of the rights & liberties of their country.

If the tea ſhould be deſtroyed in the hands of the Cuſtom-houſe officers, they will doubtleſs be liable, both for the duties and value of the tea, which otherwiſe would have gone back ſafe to the owners; & in ſuch a difficult caſe, their officiouſneſs was inexcuſable; not only as it may prove the ſole cauſe of the loſs of the tea, but as it may call the authority of the Cuſtom-houſe itſelf, Courts of Admiralty, Poſt Office, &c. into queſtion. While they operate merely as regulators of trade, for public convenience, people are not diſpoſed to examine their foundations, but as ſoon as they begin to appear as inſtruments of tyranny to deprive the colonies of their rights, it is time to conſider the authority on which they are eſtabliſhed among us. *vid pa, 460* TACITUS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6. We received no Philadelphia Papers by the laſt Poſt, but hear the four Gentlemen of the Committee who went down with Capt. AYRES, to ſee the Departure of the Tea ſhip, are returned, and report that they ſaw her under ſail on her Paſſage for LONDON.

SALEM, January 11.

We are informed that one John Cook, of this Town, Skipper of a Schooner belonging to Mr. George Bickford, accepted of the *infamous* Employment of tranſporting from Cape Cod to Caſtle-William the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S deteſtable Tea, ſaved out of the Wreck of Captain Loring's Brig. *vid pa, 430*

Mr. Bickford is now a Patient at the Hoſpital; and we are aſſured that a Company of Natives, dreſſed in the Indian Manner, armed with Hatchets, Axes, &c. have already paid him a Viſit; but he being under Inoculation, they deferred proceeding to Extremities.

What Puniſhment is to be inflicted on the Skipper is yet uncertain: But, if we may judge by the Expreſſions of Indignation at his Conduct, he will not eſcape with Impunity.

BOSTON, January 17, 1774.

(The Southern Poſt not arriv'd at this Publication.)

☞ In the 4th Paragh: of the Remembrancer of this Day, for the Word "ever", read *never*.

Thurſday laſt died here, Deacon Shem Drowne, in his 91ſt Year—He was a ſincere Chriſtian and well reſpected amongſt us—We hear his Funeral is intended on Wedneſday next half after Three.

The ſeveral Committees of this Town we hear never had ſo much Buſineſs upon their Hands as at preſent. Three of them in their ſeveral departments it is ſaid, ſat late laſt Friday Evening: And the Committee of Correſpondence the Evening before.

The Country Road Committees we are inform'd keep a very good look out, to prevent Teas coming into Town by Land. While the Night look-out Committees, are equally induſtrious in ſeeing none is Landed in this and the neighbouring Sea Ports.

One of the Tea Commiſſioners it is ſaid narrowly eſcaped a Tarring and Feathering one Day laſt Week—Preſumptuous Men to think of gaining a footing in this Town again—ſo ſays every Man high and low, rich and poor.

It is ſaid by ſome of the Friends of the Tea Commiſſioners, that it is hard upon them to be kept confin'd at the Caſtle, while two of the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms who are more blameable are ſuffered to Walk the Streets at large.

The price of undutied tea we hear is in a few days to be fixed at 2s. 10d. per the Cheſt, and 3s. 4d. by the retailers by the ſingle Pound. This preſident it muſt be ſaid, is much to the honor of the Importers of that article—And theſe two great purpoſes will be anſwered—to prevent the other Governments throwing it in upon us—and the Country towns complaints that the late high Price took its riſe from a few monopolers—Be that as it may, ſuch practiſes will be effectually prevented in future.

Saturday Morning laſt, the following Hand-Bill was ſeen paſted up on the moſt public Places in this Town, viz.

Brethren, and Fellow-Citizens!

YOU may depend, *that theſe odious Miſcreants and deteſtable Tools to Miniſtry and Governor, the* TEA CONSIGNEES, *(theſe Traitors to their Country, Butchers, who have ſtolne, and are doing every Thing to Murder and deſtroy all that ſhall ſtand in the Way of their private intereſt,) are determined to come and reſide again in the Town of Boſton.*

I therefore give you this early Notice, that you may hold yourſelves in Readineſs, on the ſhorteſt Notice, to give them ſuch a Reception, as ſuch vile Ingrates deſerve.

JOYCE, jun.

Chairman of the Committee for Tarring & Feathering.

☞ *If any Perſon ſhould be ſo hardy as to Tear this down, they may expect my ſevereſt Reſentment.* J. jun.

WANTED,

A QUANTITY of damaged Feathers—Alſo an old one Horſe Cart. Inquire of the Printers.

A young Woman of good Character is wanted to go with a Lady to the Weſt-Indies—Handſome Wages will be given. Inquire of the Printers.

Thoſe who have any Demands againſt the Eſtate of Col. David Burr, late of Fairfield, deceaſed, are requeſted to ſend an Account of the ſame to the Subſcribers; and all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make Payment immediately to

Fairfield, Dec. 24. 1773. Thaddeus Burr, Jonathan Sturgis, Eunice Burr. } Adminiſtrators.

On Thurſday next, at Ten o'Clock, will be ſold by Public Vendue, at the New Auction-Room South Side of the Town-Houſe,

Houſe Furniture,——Conſiſting of——

MAhogany Cheſt on Cheſt of Draws, Deſks, round and ſquare Dining and Spring Tables, Beauro ditto, Tea Trays, Black-walnut Cheſt of Draws and Tables, Green Harrateen Curtains, Eaſy Chairs, Feather Beds and Bedſteads, Glaſs Pictures, a Pull up Clock,—ALSO—Broad Cloths, Ratteens, Bearſkins, Iriſh Linnens, Jerſey Knit Stockings, Mill'd Caps, & a Number of other Articles.

A. OLIVER, Auctioneer.

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, ſince our laſt.

Six Whites. One Black.

Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches, Two.

High Water at BOSTON, *for the preſent Week.*

Monday, 24 min. aft.	3	Friday, 19 min. after	6
Tueſday, 7 min. aft.	7	Saturday, 6 min. af.	7
Wedneſday, 51 m. aft.	4	Lord's-Day, 3 m. aft.	7
Thurſday, 34 min. aft.	5	D's firſt Q. 19 D. 11 M.	

(2) vid page 415, 416.
(3) Gov. Hutchinſon
(4) vid page 430.
(5) vid page 388—391. 430.
(6) page 430.
(7) vid page 425.
(8) vid Index Vol. 2 under Court of Vice-Admiralty.
(9) vid Paxton & Hallowell.

See Index under Tea. ◊ See pa, 415, 416. ~~~ Revenue acts, or Molaſſes act vid pa, 9, Vol. 2. Tea Act Page 735, Vol. 1. ‖ See Act, pa. 735, vol. 1. ∨ See Farmers Letter, pa. 37, Vol. 2. × See Index to Vol. 2, & 3, under Petitions & Remonſtrances, to find them. † See Index Vol. 2, & 3, under Merchants.) See Index under Preſolves. (1) vid Index under Towns.

NEW FLOUR.

Choice new FLOUR to be sold cheap, Enquire of JOHN CUSHING, at his Sugar-House, in Blame-Street, near Doct. COOPER's Meeting-House.

Where also may be had as usual,

All Sorts of Refin'd Loaf and Brown SUGAR.

IMPORTED in Captains HALL and COFFIN from LONDON, and to be Sold by

Peter Hughes,

At his Store in King-Street;

Choice Newcastle Coals, Russia Duck, Oznabrigs, Ticklenburgs, Broad-Cloths, Duffils, Beaver-Coatings, Cod and Mackerel Lines and Hooks, Sein and Whipping Twine, 4, 6, 8, 10 & 12d. Nails, sheathing and drawing ditto, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, & 8 by 10 Glass, Crates of Ware, 12, 15, 18 and 21 Inch Pipes, treble, double and single refin'd Loaf Sugar, Spices, Seive-Bottoms, Shot, Bar-Lead, White Lead per Cask, Porter in Hampers of 4 Dozen, Buntins, Writing Paper, Durham Mustard, and a few Boxes Lemmons, &c. &c.

IMPORTED in the last Ships from LONDON and SCOTLAND, and to be Sold at the cheapest Rates,

A general Assortment of English,

Scots and India GOODS, among which are a fine Choice of Men's and Women's Winter Cloathing of every kind, also Blankets, Rugs, &c. a parcel plain and spotted grey Muffs and Tippets, with a Variety Fur Trimings, Milled Gloves, &c.

☞ Just opening, an Assortment of Dutch Brushes, in sets and single, high iron Seates, Dutch Looking-Glasses, cheap Violins, Battledores, &c. &c.

Enquire at the Subscriber's Shop, near the Old South Meeting-House.

Gilbert Deblois.

Dec. 29th, 1773.

Choice Citron and *York* Biscuit,

To be Sold cheap, by

Mrs. *SHEAFFE*,

At her Shop the North Corner of Queen-Street—*Also*, Choice Brown Sugar by the Barrel, Rappee Snuff, Playing Cards; and all Kinds of Groceries.

A valuable FARM

TO be Sold, a valuable FARM, in Lancaster, in the County of Worcester, containing about 300 Acres, conveniently divided into Mowing, Pasturing and arable Land, with a fine Stream of Water running through it, making a large Tract of Interval Land belonging to the Farm. The Quality of the Land is exceeding good.—The Buildings are commodious, consisting of a large Dwelling House, and two Barns 50 Feet long, and other Out-Houses. The Price it is to be sold at, is very reasonable, and the Payment may be made on easy Terms. In Case it would better suit the Purchaser, the Husbandry Tools, and a Stock of Cattle, will be sold with the Farm. Enquire of Col. Abijah Willard of said Lancaster, or the Printers hereof.

To be Sold on board the Brig Union, Sam. Williams Master, laying at South Side of Long Wharf,

Brandy in Pipes, a few Casks of excellent Muscovado Sugars, Redwood, choice Butter in Firkins, Hogs Fat, Barrel Beef, Flower, refin'd Iron, two packs Deer Skins, and three half Barrels of Honey, he will also take Freight for Salem.

TO BE SOLD,

250 Hogsheads Turks-Island SALT, and about 60 Hogsheads St. Martin's Salt; a few Hogsheads Barbad. s Rum; Sugar per Barrel or smaller Quantity; Coffee by the 100 wt. or doz. Flour per Barrel, Eastern Peas per Bushell or smaller Quantity—Inquire of PETER CRAMMER, opposite the Sign of the Lamb, or of Capt. OAKS, at Wheeler's Point.

WANTED,

£.100 Lawful Money, for which good security will be given—Enquire of Edes and Gill.

WE the Subscribers, being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Foster Hutchinson, Esq; Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk, to receive and examine the Claims of the several Creditors to the Estate of Robert Jenkins, late of Boston, Merchant, deceased, represented insolvent, and six Months being allowed to receive said Claims, We do hereby Notify said Creditors, that we will attend upon said Business at the British Coffee-House in King-Street, from Six to Nine of the Clock, P. M. on the second Wednesday of this, and the five succeeding Months.

Thomas Brown,
John Winniet,
Jacob Cooper.

Boston, 8th January 1774.

The Proprietors of Royalston, are hereby Notified to meet at the Dwelling House of Mr. Joshua Bracket, Innholder in Boston, on the Nineteenth Day of January current, at 5 o'Clock, P. M. to choose a Treasurer in Lieu of the Hon. *Thomas Hubbard*, Esq; deceas'd: And also to choose a Committee to settle the Proprietors Accounts, with the said Hubbard's Executors.

BENJA. KENT, Clerk.

Jan. 8, 1774. pro hac vice.

A Woman with a good Breast of Milk, would take a Child to Suckle; for further Particulars Inquire of the Printers.

IMPORTED from *ENGLAND*, By

JOHN WELSH,

And to be Sold at his Shop N°. 6, Union-Street, BOSTON;

A general Assortment of *English* GOODS, suitable for all Seasons.

ALSO,

A large Assortment of Hard-Ware GOODS, Cutlery, Jewellery, Goldsmith's, Clock and Watch Articles, viz.

SUPERFINE, middling and low-priz'd broad cloths, with shalloons and trimmings to match, a fine assortment of serges, duffils, lambskins, bearskins, bath beavers knap'd and plain, cape velver, olive velvet and velverets, fine ratteens, green, crimson and red Colchester and drapery bays, flannels, swanskin, blankets, camblets, cambletteens, dofeteen, yd. wide fig'd stuffs, crapes, brilliants, muslinets, grizet, Denmark lustres, worsted damasks, sagathies, tamroys, everlastings, russells, cullimancoes, durants, tammies, laces, snail, ermins, muffs, drawboys, sprig'd & plain sattins, figur'd mode, allamode, persians, tiffity, farsnets and other silks, gauzes, catgut, cap wire, cambricks, plain and flower'd lawns, muslin, diapers, diaper table cloths, Irish linneas and cotton checks of all widths, furniture checks, bag-holland, bed ticks, strip'd & brown holland, Russia drab, calicoes, bengall, and penistones, chip hatts, silk, cotton and linnen handkerchiefs of all sorts, men's breeches pieces of all colours, men's & women's gloves & mitts, an assortment of men's and women's hose, women's English & Lynn shoes & pumps silk knee straps, worsted ditto, sewing silk silk twist and wax thread per lb. a large assortment of buttons, dowlass, ozenburgh, buckram, white and brown dit. coat, shoe and quality bindings, and gartering per groce, silk ferrets, ribbons, fustians, thicksetts, wilton, pins, hair ditto, needles of all sorts, threads, tapes, cruels, men's worsted caps, indigo, cotton wool, English soles, &c. &c. &c.—

Hard-Ware.

Bath stoves, tin plates, all sorts of glass, (in half and quarter boxes,) nails, tacks and brads, brass kettles, brass and bell metal skillets, warming pans, warming pan bottoms, ditto tops, frying pans, short handle ditto, English, German, blister'd and cast steel, bar lead, holsters and pocket pistols, English and French flints, gun hammers, London and Bristol pewter dishes, plates, basons, cans, spoons, &c. coffee mills, sugar knippers, chafing dishes, andirons, shovel & tongs, fire pans, brass and iron candlesticks, box irons and grates, flat irons, snuffers, bellows, velvet corks, cork pullers, cork screws, men's and women's thimbles, knitting needles, pinking irons, a large assortment of brass handles and escutcheons, locks, hinges, &c. for desks, chest draws, book cases and clock cases, carpenters, joiners and turners tools, shoemaker's hammers, knippers, pincers, knives, awl blades and hafts, tacks, punches, lasts & stretches, cross-cut, hand and mill saw files, rasps, farrier's ditto, sythes, spoak shaves, taylor's shears large and small, sheep and glover's ditto men's and women's stirrup irons, snaffle & curb bitts, white setts, brass nails, gimb and straining webb, throat latch buckles, tin tacks & bullion, brass cocks, bath scales, a fine assortment of coat and breast buttons, horn & ivory comb, sewter, brass, leather & paper ink pots, English glue, chalk lines, window pullies and lines, house bells, gimblets, chest, till, cubbard, and box locks, stock locks, padlocks, thumb latches, brass knob locks, hinges of all sorts, flat bolts, snuff and tobacco boxes, fiddle strings, mettal, steel and pinchback shoe knee and stock buckles, common and temple spectacles, carving knives, case knives, penknives, cutteaus, scissars, common and cast steel razors, ivory handle knives and forks in cases, curling irons, shaving boxes and brushes, hones and straps, brass dividers, iron compasses, cloak pins, nail knippers, center, dowling and pin bitts, pack and sewing thread, hunting and coach whips, farmer's iron shovels, devonshire ditto, bed castors, brass knobs and rings, steel key rings, money scales and weights, penny weights and grains separate, mops, broom brush-

Clock & Watch Articles.

Anvills, hand flanding and bench vices, a compleat assortment of women's plated buckles, men's shoe, knee and stock ditto, paste ditto, a large assortment of brilliant and cypher earings, button, brilling and locket stones, ruby and white foyl, steel top silver thimbles, flick caryl, hammers, skillets, crucibles, blue pots, casting sand, ring swages, screw & drawing plates, brass stamps, beak irons, blow pipes, borax boxes, thimble stamps, cutting knippers, pliers, shears, brass and iron wire of all sizes, steel ditto, files of all sorts, freezing punches, gravers, black & white enamel, Turkey oil stones, shoe & knee chapes, emery and sand paper, corn and flour emery, per doz. pumice and rotten stone, sandover, borax, per dozen, alium, salt petre, spelter solder, glazier's diamonds, &c.

Clock & Watch Articles.

Watches, clock dial plates, ornaments &c. all sorts of clock and watch files, musical bells, clock-gut gilt balls, brass & iron scratch brushes, clock and watch rivetting hammers, clock and watch hands, watch crystals, main springs, pendant, verges, silk strings, steel chains, fish and keys, watch dial plates, clock and watch screw drivers, broaches, endless screw keys, Turkey slips, Bohemia stones, &c. &c. &c. ALSO,

An assortment of STATIONARY, and many other Articles.

CHOICE MADDER, *the Produce of this Province*, to be Sold by JOHN BARRETT, at the Mill-Bridge, Boston.

For CASH, at the new Store, next Mr. Bracket's Tavern, Braintree—A fresh Assortment of Woolens, such as low-priz'd Cloths, Beavers, Ratteens, &c. just imported; and a variety of English Goods, all at the Boston Price.—Sugars at prime Cost. Groceries, &c.

N. B. Short Credit upon good Recommendation.

All Persons having Demands on the Estate of *John Mico Wendell*, late of Boston, Merchant, deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts, in Order to settle, and those Persons Indebted, are desired to pay the same to *Katharine Wendell*, Administratrix.

Boston, January 6, 1774.

TO BE SOLD (or Exchanged for a Horse)

A black Mare about 7 Years old, very Gentle, and Trots well in a Chaise: Inquire at Mr. Macky's House in North School-Street, next the Rev. Doctor Byles's.

All Persons that have any Demands on the Estate of Capt. James Heath, late of Falmouth, deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts to Enoch Ilsley and John Archer, Administrators on said Estate, and those Indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment. *Falmouth Dec.* 25, 1773.

For Private Sale,

At the NEW AUCTION ROOM, South Side of the Town House, viz.

HAndsome mahogany desks and book cases, chest on chest of draws, dining and spring tables, beaureau tables, mahogany hair and leather bottom chairs, straw bottom do. several handsome eight day clocks, silver and pinchbeck watches, chamber tables, harrateen curtains, feather beds and bedsteads, handsome sconce and other looking glasses, small dressing ditto. Also, blue, orange, lead, grey and cloth colour'd broad cloths; cotton velvets, shalloons, tammies, fluffs of all colours, drab and mixt duffils, copper and mixt frizes, calamancoes, capuchin silks of all colours, buckskin breeches, men's silk and worsted hose, white baize, black handkerchiefs, black sattin and chip hats, silk gauze, black gauze handkerchiefs, black, blue, white and pink farsnets. A small box of well assorted ribbons the newest fashion; Scotch carpets, superfine bottom hole twist, camp and basket buttons, blue frized cotton, glass pictures. A small quantity of Choice Rhubarb, &c. A few Boxes of choice Lisbon LEMMONS, a Hogshead of choice Jamaica Spirits, a Cases of Doctor's Instruments.

At said Auction-Room constant attendance is given to receive all kinds of Goods for Public and Private Sale.

All Persons Indebted to the Estate of the late Mrs. Ruth Sinclair, Shopkeeper, deceas'd, are desired to pay their respective Ballances to Joseph Bradford or Joseph Bradford, junr. Administrators to the deceas'd's Estate, and all that have any Demands on the same are desired to bring in their Accounts to said Administrators.

To be Sold by public Vendue, by Order of Court, by *Samuel Whitney* and *John Buttrick*, Administrators on the Estate of *John Homer*, late of Winchendon, deceased, on February 15, 1774, at One o'Clock Afternoon, at Levi Nichols's, Innholder in Winchendon aforesaid,—THE Real Estate of said *Homer*, consisting of a good Farm, containing 130 Acres, with a good House and Barn, with good Mowing, Ploughing and Pasturing, with a young Orchard. The whole of said Farm, or two Thirds, may be sold, as will best suit, saving to the Widow the Improvement of her Thirds during her Life.

Concord, Dec. 27, 1773. *Samuel Whitney*, *John Buttrick*, } Administrators on said Estate.

N. B. The above Farm lays upon the Great Road to No. 4, and within 80 Rods of the Meeting-House.

To be Sold on board the Brig Buckey, William Brown, Master, now lying at JOHN ROWE, Esq'rs Wharf,

The best *Newcastle* COALS, at Ten Dollars per Chaldron.

Also to be Sold by JOHN ROWE, at his Store,

Hemp, Russia English and Ravens Duck, Ticklinburgs, Oznabrigs, Cod Lines, Cod Hooks, all Sorts of Nails and Window Glass, Gun Powder, Lead, Shot—The very best Sterling Madeira, by the Pipe or Quarter Cask—very good Porter in Hampers 4 Dozen each, Lisbon and Liverpool Salt, with a Variety of other Goods. Boston, December 20 1773.

A Quantity of large Lignum Vitæ, Cotton Wool, } Pitch per Barrel, And, Excellent Madeira WINES in Quarter Casks, Will be Sold very cheap by

SAMUEL A. OTIS,

At Store No. 1, Butler's Row.

Imported in sundry Vessels lately arrived from England and Scotland,

By John Greenlaw,

A general Assortment of GOODS,

—Among which are the following viz.—

VERY rich black Sattins, Luteftrings, Tobines, Brocades, Paduasoys, Modes, Sarsnets, Muslins, Stuffs, very best Threads, and Women's Stays, to be disposed of exceeding Cheap, at his Store South-End, Boston.

N. B. Just come to Hand, very suitable Baizes, Coatings, Duffils, Ratteens and strong Frizes, &c. &c.

Boston: Printed, by EDES & GILL.